The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Vessel Sanitation Program is proud to bring to you the following session:

HACCP

While this presentation is primarily intended for cruise vessels under the jurisdiction of the Vessel Sanitation Program it may also be used by anyone who is interested in this topic.

This session should not be used as a replacement for existing interactive training but should be used as an adjunct to a comprehensive training program.





HACCP

Vessel Sanitation Program 2007





Learning Objectives

- List the 7 HACCP principles and describe how they apply to food safety.
- List the challenges of implementing a HACCP Plan on a cruise vessel.
- List the ways in which HACCP can be implemented.





Learning Objectives

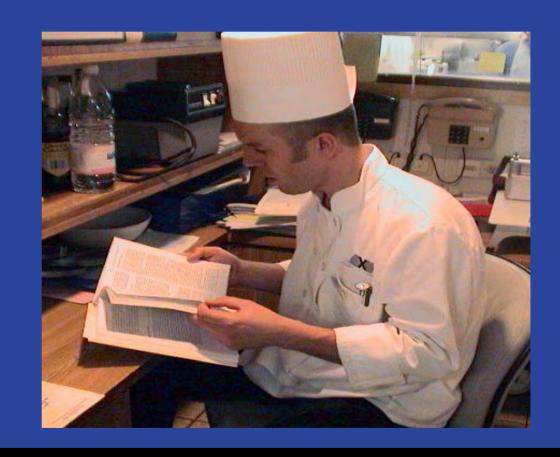
 List the areas on the vessel where HACCP can be used.





WHAT IS IT?

- HAZARD
- ANALYSIS
- CRITICAL
- CONTROL
- POINT





HACCP PRINCIPLES

- 1. HAZARD ANALYSIS
- CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS
- 3. CRITICAL LIMITS
- 4. MONITOR
- CORRECTIVE ACTION
- 6. RECORDS
- 7. VERIFY





Background

- Facility
- Equipment
- People

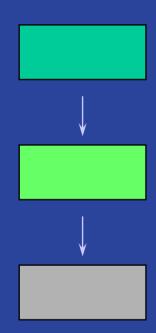






GETTING STARTED

- Assemble HACCP Team
- Describe Food Formulation and Recipes
- Intended Use Population Served
- Develop Flow Diagrams
- Verify Process





1. Hazard Analysis

- Microbiological / Chemical / Physical Hazards
- Risk of Hazard Occurrence: High / Medium / Low
- List Significant Hazards
- Consider each step in flow of recipe
 - Hazard may be associated with preparation steps

Poultry (Raw)

Bacteria

High





2. Critical Control Point

- Control Point, Step,
 or Procedure
- Hazard Prevented,
 Eliminated, or Reduced
 to Acceptable Levels







3. Critical Limits *

Examples:

Temperature Time

Moisture pH

Preservatives Water Activity

* From USPHS VSP Manual (1999 FDA Food Code)



4. Monitor

- Sequence of Observations and Measurements
- Tracks System's Operation
- Determines When Control is Lost / Deviation Occurs
- Provides Written Record







5. Corrective Action

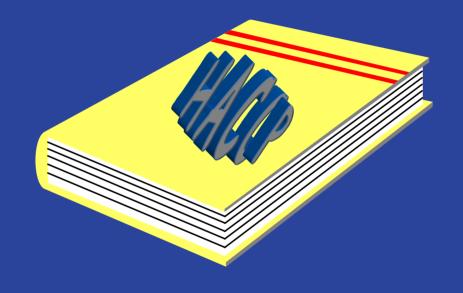
- Stuff Happens
- Pre-determine Course of Action
- Fix Cause of Deviation
- Maintain Records for Batch





6. Records

- HACCP Plan
- Flow Diagrams
- Operational Records
- Simple / Meaningful







7. Verify

- Critical Limits are Acceptable
- Plan is Functioning Effectively
- Revalidate HACCP Plan –
 Independent Audits
- Government Oversight







HACCP PRINCIPLES

- 1. Hazard analysis
- 2. Critical control point
- 3. Critical limit
- 4. Monitor
- 5. Corrective action
- 6. Records
- 7. Verification





CHALLENGES:

- Variety and Changing Menus
- Different Foods and Sources
- Turnover Rate
- Economic and Human Resources

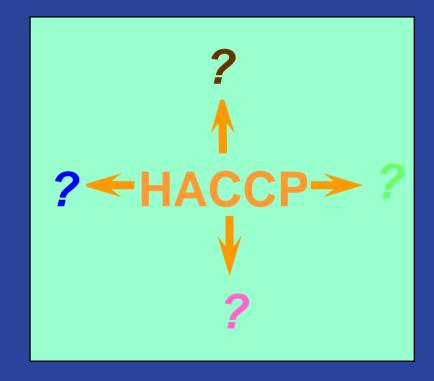






STRATEGIES:

- Classical
- Categorical
- Process





CLASSICAL



For Each PH Food:



A. Analyze Hazards



B. Decide CCP's



C. Monitor Each CCP

$$4 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3$$

E.



CATEGORICAL

By Food Categories:

- A. Soups, Stews and Gravies
- **B.** Fresh Foods
- C. Thick Meats
- **D.** Thin Meats
- E. -----



COC



By Process:

How many times does food pass through danger zone?

- Less than one time = Process 1
- •One time = Process 2
- •Two times or more = Process 3





PROCESS

All Foods Follow Specific Common Steps.

- Receive Store Prepare Cold Hold Serve (P1)
- Receive Store Prepare Cook Serve (P2)
- Receive Store Prepare Cook Hot Hold Serve (P2)
- Receive Store Prepare Cook Cool Serve (P3)
- Receive Store Prepare Cook Cool Reheat Hot Hold-Serve (P3)





HACCP ACTIVITY

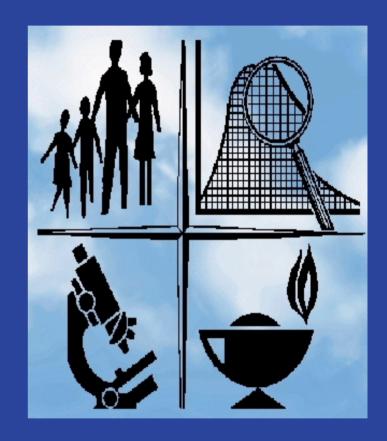
Objectives

- Analyze Hazards
- Determine Critical Control Points (CCP)
- Set Critical Limits for Each CCP
- Plan Monitoring Methods
- Map Standard Operating Procedures
- Design Flow Diagram



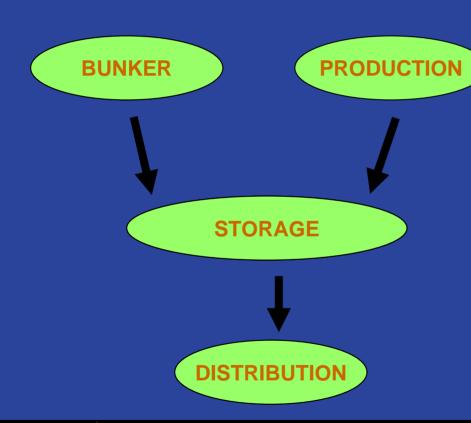
HACCP PRINCIPLES

- 1. HAZARD ANALYSIS
- 2. CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS
- 3. CRITICAL LIMITS
- 4. MONITOR
- 5. CORRECTIVE ACTION
- 6. RECORDS
- 7. VERIFY





ENGINEERING HACCP - Potable Water







Resources and References

- www.cdc.gov
 - www.cdc.gov/nceh/vsp
- www.fda.gov
 - www.cfsan.fda.gov
- www.usda.gov
 - www.fsis.usda.gov



